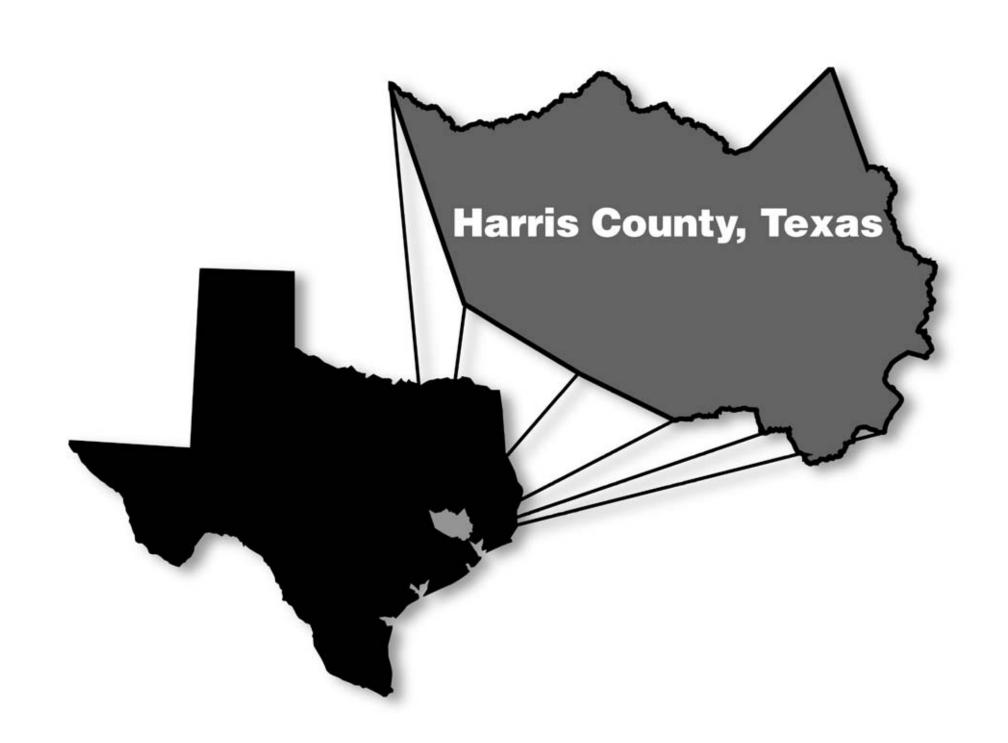


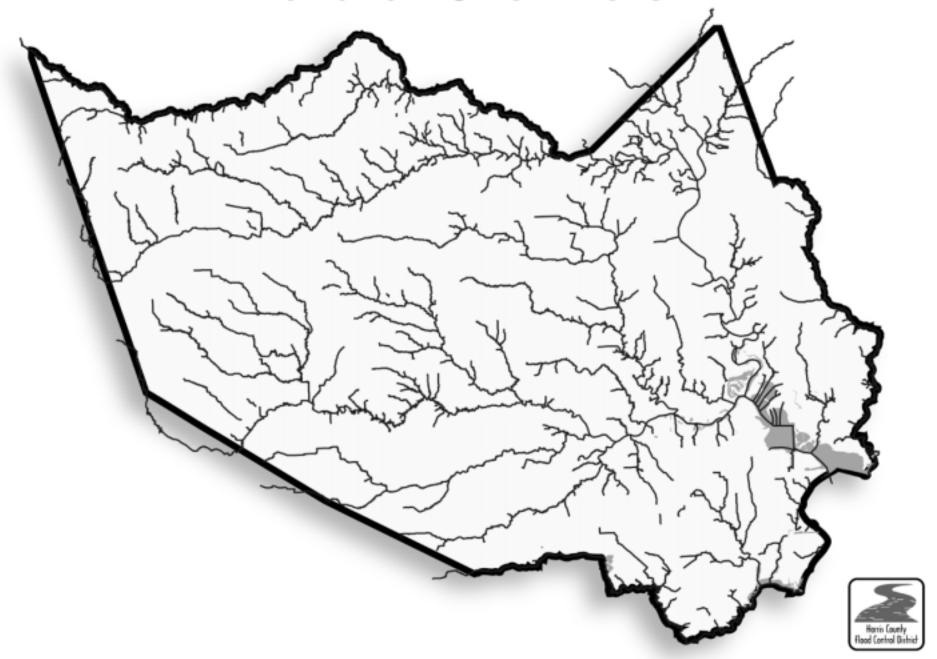
... With Appropriate Regard for Community and Natural Values

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
2002 Economic and Environmental
Analysis Conference - New Orleans
July 17, 2002

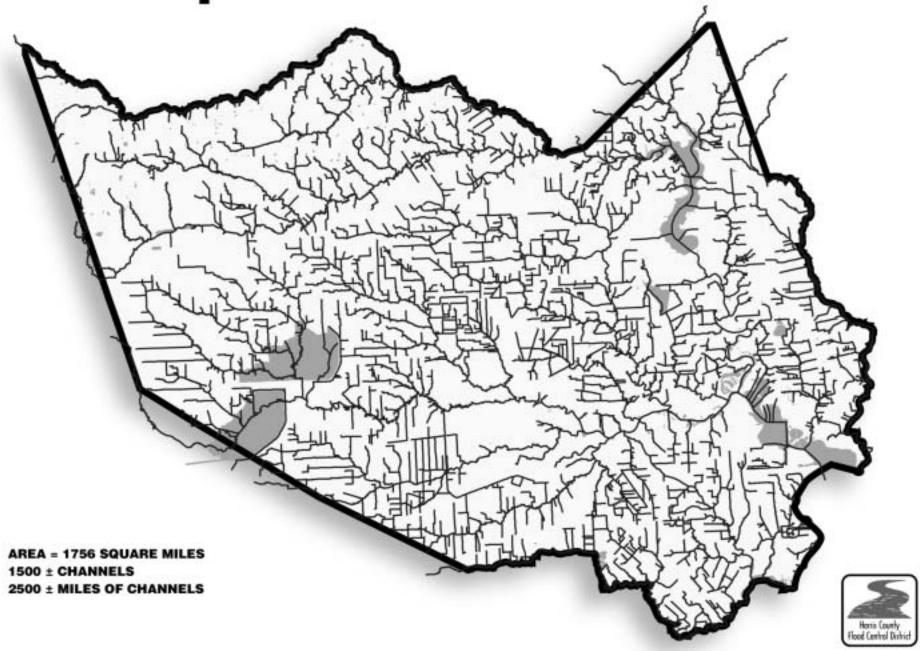
Steve Fitzgerald
Chief Engineer
Harris County Flood Control District

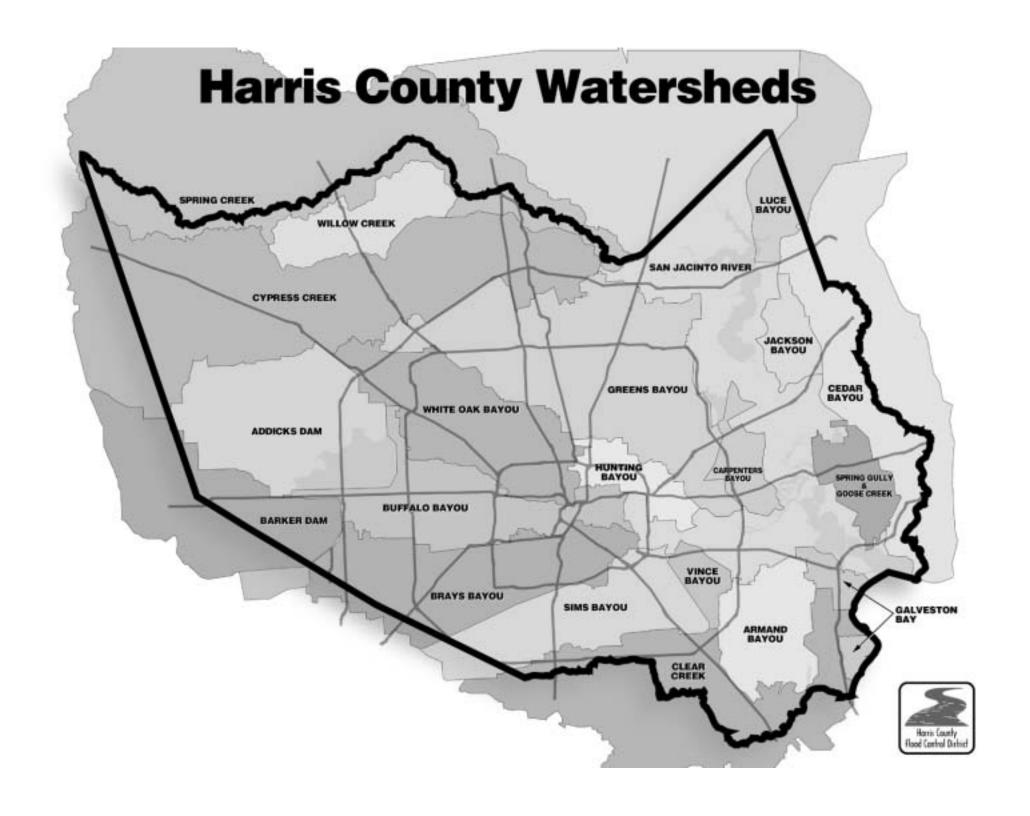


Natural Channels



Open Channel Network





Environmental Setting









Urban Setting

Suburbs





Urban Area



1960's Style Channel



Background

- About 2500 miles of channels
- Population about 3.4 million (32 cities)
- For 7 floods since 1989, house flooding in range of 300 - 3,200 per flood
- Almost all houses flooded more than once were built in the 1960's & 1970's

Then Tropical Storm Allison hit us hard in June 2001 . . .



Tropical Storm Allison June 5 – 10, 2001









Tropical Storm Allison
Estimated Flood Damage Areas **Channel Flooding Overland Flow Flooding** NOTE: Preliminary estimate from available information only,

Flood Carrirol District

as of 12-03-01. More detail will be obtained from other sources.

The Numbers for The Flood

- More than 2 million people simultaneously impacted by flooding
- Damage estimate \$5 billion
- 22 deaths
- 73,000 homes flooded
- 95,000 cars flooded



The Partnership – Since 1937



US Army Corps of Engineers







Federal Projects

- Six Completed Projects
- Six Active Projects
- We'll spend \$30 million, this year
- Spend \$50-\$60 million in 4 years
- Typical local sponsor role until 1996



WRDA 1996 - Section 211

"Construction of Flood Control Projects by Non-Federal Interests"

- Allows local sponsor to take the lead in planning, design, and construction.
- Corps monitors and approves work
- Cost sharing the same
- Local sponsor reimbursed the federal share



WRDA 1996 - Section 211

- Corps rules and process followed
- Added a new capability for the partnership
- 3 of 6 active projects Sponsor lead



Harris County Flood Control District's Mission Statement (1990)

To build urban flood control projects that work, with appropriate regard for community and natural values.

To reduce the risk of flood damage by:

- Devising the storm water management plan,
- Implementing the plan, and
- Maintaining the infrastructure



THE Challenge

How do we incorporate environmental and aesthetic features into federal flood damage reduction projects?

- Sounds easy, but hard to do.
 - What does the community want?
 - What is the process?
 - How much more will it cost?
- Some of our experiences, so far ...



Locally Preferred Plan

Identify Federal interest based on economics only. If ANY environmental or aesthetic quality features are added, it's a locally preferred plan.

- There are situations where this should apply
- Seems to contradict the Corps of Engineers' Environmental Operating Principles



A Little Flexibility, Please

Either -

Allow a small deviation from the absolute NED economic plan for environmental and aesthetic quality features.

Or -

Allow a small increase in the project costs for such features, without having to include it in the economic justification.



A Real Example

Sims Bayou — 1992

In design phase as a uniform, trapezoidal channel enlargement with grass, CCM, & concrete lining

- Local environmental groups got involved
- Congressman stepped in
- Corps modified design



Results

- Modification included
 - a varying bottom width
 - flood bench with trees
 - less concrete lining
- Changes in outputs and costs < 5%
- Approved by Corps Headquarters and ASA(CW)
- People like what's been built



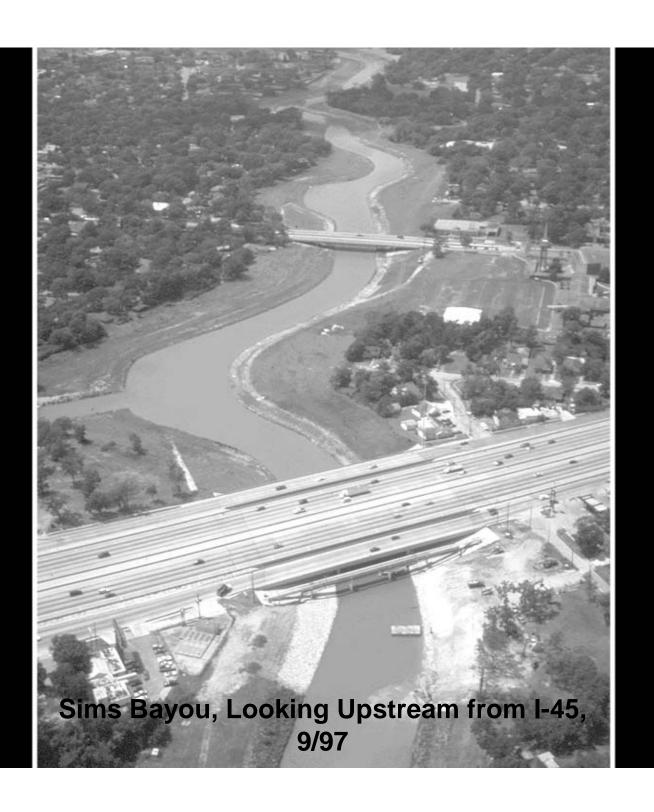
SIMS BAYOU

Cellular Concrete Mat Construction in Channel Bottom









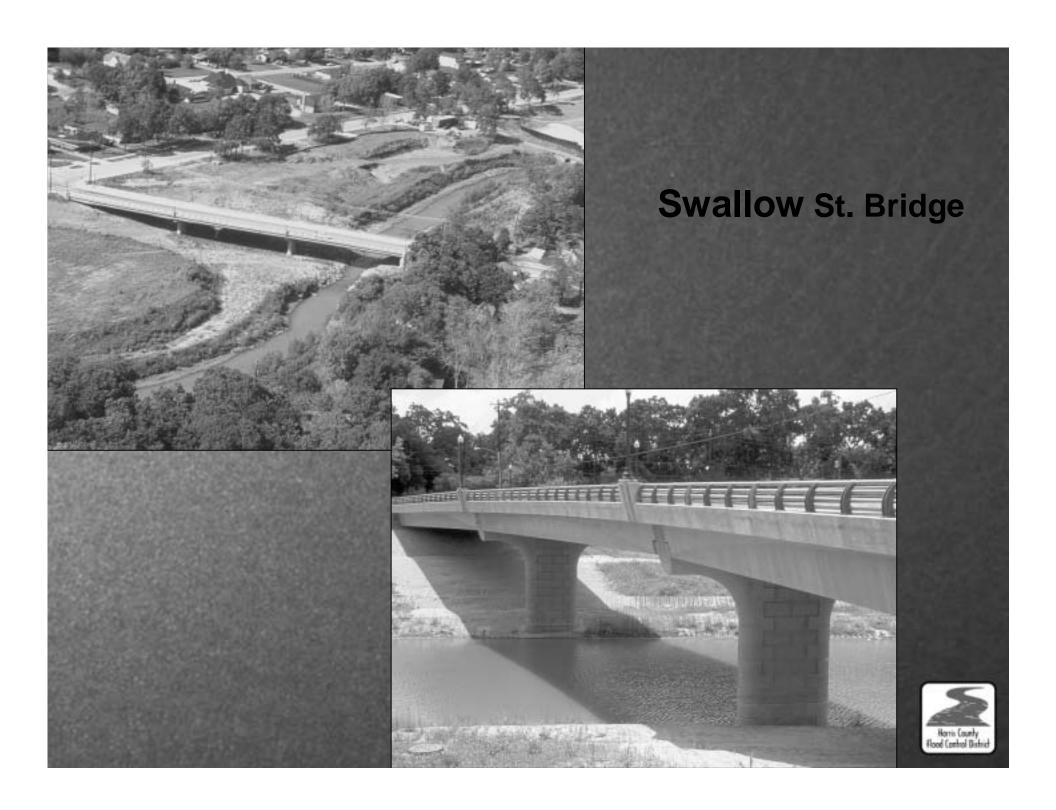


Sims Bayou – 1998 After Construction

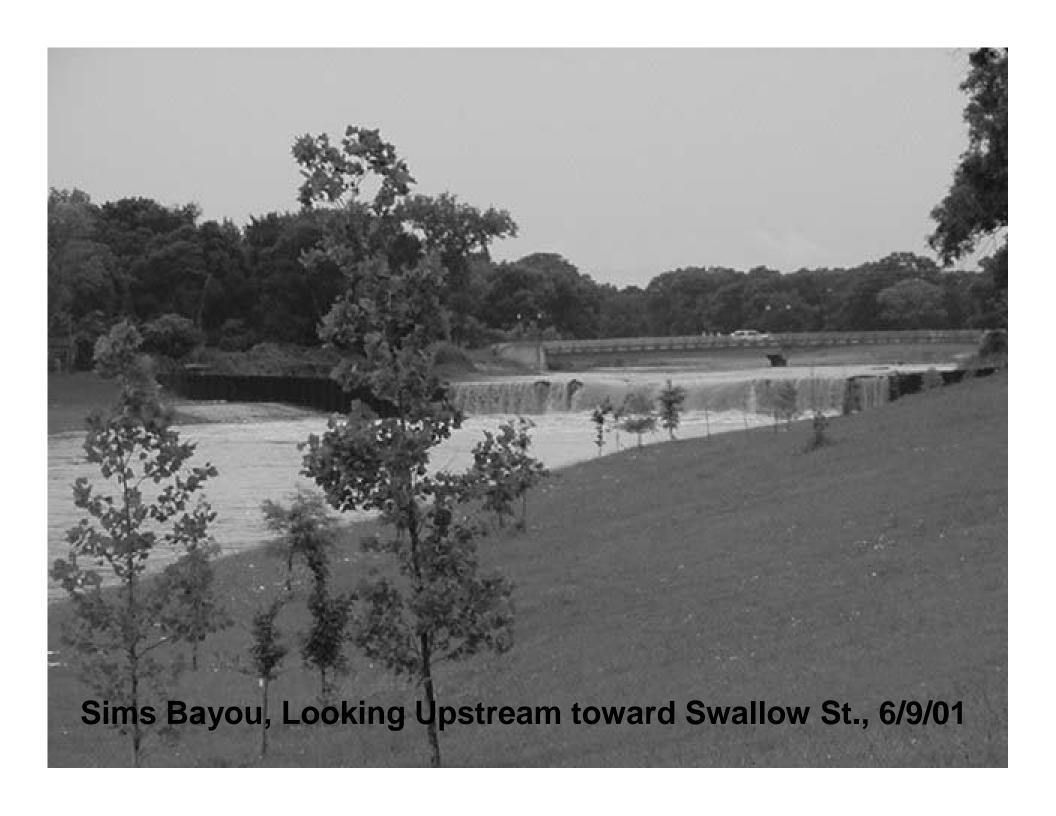
Sims Bayou – 2002 3 Years Later











Another Example

Brays Bayou - Upstream Element

- In 1990 authorization:

 "Tree and shrub plantings are included ... to make the plan aesthetically pleasing and compatible with its suburban
- Open-minded and progressive attitude in the Galveston District

surroundings."



Results

- Layout includes
 - a variable detention basin layout
 - water features
 - preservation of large trees along the old channel course
- People use the park while the detention basin is under construction





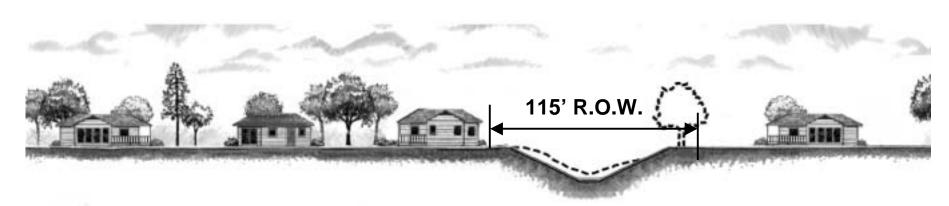




Current General Reevaluations

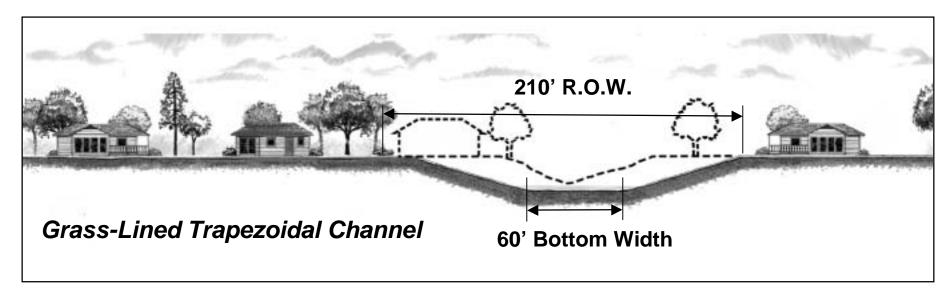
- Hunting Bayou
- Greens Bayou
- White Oak Bayou

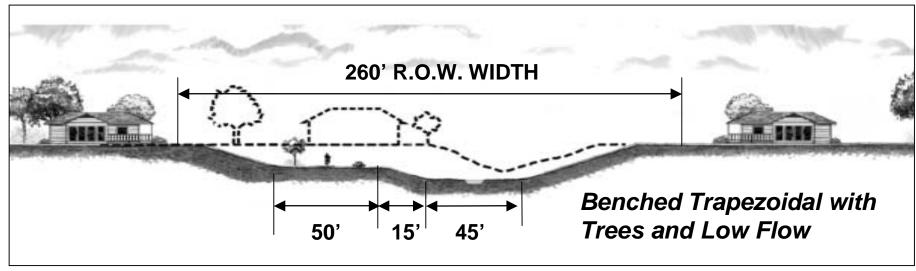
HUNTING BAYOU



Concrete Channel

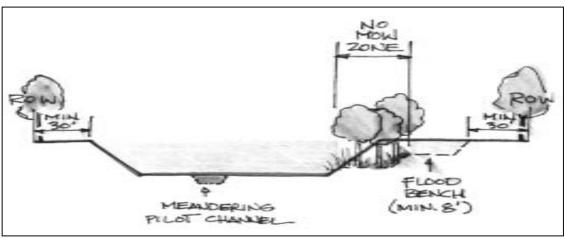
14' Bottom Width





GREENS BAYOU





WHITE OAK BAYOU



29 acre Detention Basin and Wetland Mitigation (Mid-1990's)

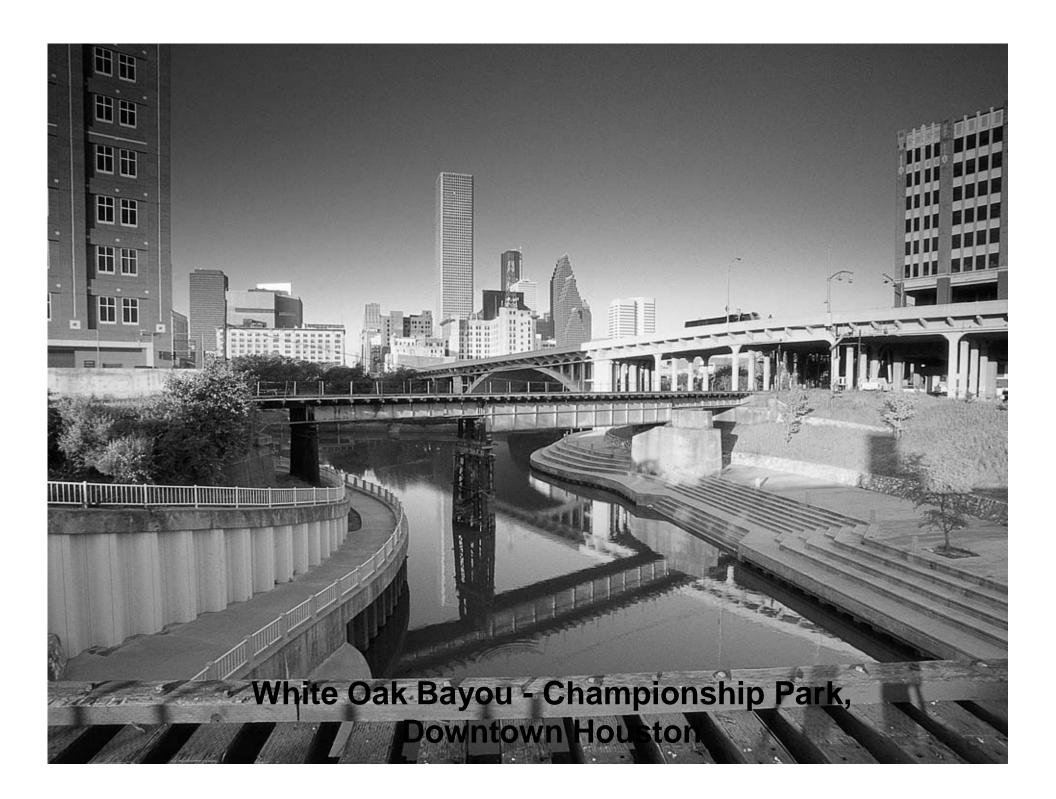


WHITE OAK BAYOU



34 acre Detention Basin Tree Preservation, and Wetland Mitigation (1999)





Empowerment

"Add minimal ecosystem restoration features to NED Plan."

Ideas:

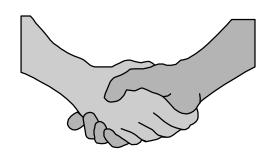
- \$ amount ≤ 5% of project cost, or
- fixed \$ amount.

We strongly support this initiative. It gives us "a little flexibility".

The Partnership – Still Going Strong



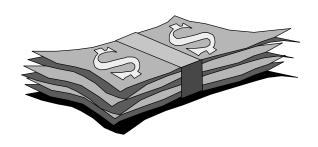
US Army Corps of Engineers

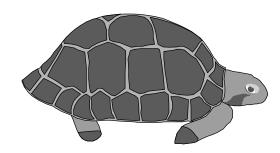




We Want To Help . . .







It Takes A Lot Of Teamwork



US Army Corps of Engineers













